

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR.....NO. 340

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS. Matinee.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AIDA. Matinee.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—ESTELLE. Matinee.
NIBLO'S THEATRE—ESCHAMOT. Matinee.
HAYESVILLE THEATRE—GALLY SLAVE. Matinee.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE POOL OF REVENGE. Matinee.
STANDARD THEATRE—FATINETA. Matinee.
DALL'S THEATRE—AN ARABIAN NIGHT. Matinee.
THALIA—DER SCHAFFER. Matinee.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—STRATAGEMS. Matinee.
FIFTH AVENUE—H. M. S. PINAROF. Matinee.
BOOTH'S—LES CLOCHES DE CONNELLVILLE. Matinee.
GERMANIA THEATRE—KONIGIN VON NAVARRA. Matinee.
ABERLE'S THEATRE—NAN THE NEWBORN. Matinee.
PARK THEATRE—PRIZ IN ENGLAND. Matinee.
COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARDS CHRISTMAS. Matinee.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Matinee.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—FATINETA. Matinee.
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
AQUARIUM—PERFORMING ANIMALS. Matinee.
STEINWAY HALL—SYMPHONY CONCERT.
CHICKERING HALL—DICKENS DOMINION. Matinee.
SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR—LAST DAY.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

Advertisements are respectfully requested to hand in their advertisements previous to eight o'clock in the evening to insure proper classification.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rains. To-morrow it will be warm and cloudy, with rain or snow in the early portion, followed by clearing and colder weather.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Money continued easy at 6 to 7 per cent for call loans on stocks and at 5 per cent on governments. Stocks were dull and the market was about steady. Foreign exchange was active and rates were advanced. Government securities were in brisk demand and prices improved somewhat, while railway bonds were quiet and steady.

LADIES who object to tobacco smoke will find in the experiences of one of their number, related in another column, a hint, at least, to keep out of smoking cars.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY of the Seventh regiment fair, and four out of every five who were not going to miss the entertainment for anything have not yet been there.

ANOTHER FLOOD is anticipated in Spain. Americans on the line of watercourses that have been robbed of adjacent forests will please read, ponder and inwardly digest.

PETER GOELK'S business reputation is enhanced by his last will and testament, which, in spite of the immense property it disposed of, was shorter than many a business letter.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., has suffered by another official defalcation, which is the fourth within five years. Perhaps the missing members of the old New York King have not heretofore been sought in the right place.

HOW MUCH LONGER are the odors of the Fourth avenue tunnel through which the horse cars pass to sickening passengers and annoy every one passing the apertures through which the tunnel receives light and air?

IF THE KIDNAPER really feels so bad at losing the obelisk, America might be manfully enough to insist that he shall retain it. The brie-a-brac fever still rages here, but not to such an extent that we should deprive people of their cherished antiques.

LEGAL MEASURES against a coal company that removes from their mines the columns of coal that support the village above should not be restricted to injunctions; the probable loss of life and property which the falling in of a mine roof would occasion should be considered by the courts and the possible victims.

PHILADELPHIA'S SPIRITED ATTEMPTS to onto the metropolis are occasionally successful. When the notorious Alderman McMullen was arraigned yesterday for assault and battery, with intent to kill the complainant failed to appear. Trucking to rowdies is one of the first signs that a city is growing too large to be managed by its better citizens.

THE SMALL BOY is becoming unpleasantly prominent in affairs that among children of larger growth are called crimes. The stabbing affray of yesterday, in which a boy of twelve was wounded, perhaps mortally, by an eleven-year-old companion, makes the third serious occurrence of its kind within a fortnight. Do parents realize what a horrible education their boys receive when allowed to run at will in the streets?

THE WEATHER.—The disturbance that was advancing over the Missouri Valley, as stated in yesterday's HERALD, has now reached the central valley and lake districts. It developed storm energy as it moved eastward, and is likely to prove severe in all the eastern portions of the country. The area of high barometer that precedes it is gradually receding northeastward, but its movement is so slow that the gradients on the eastern margin of the storm area are becoming very steep. The course of the disturbance will be nearly due east, but it will affect all the districts from Canada to the Gulf. Rain fell in the lake regions, central valley districts and on the Gulf coasts, while in the Northwest snow is reported. The winds have been from brisk to strong in the central valleys and upper lake regions, fresh over the lower lakes and light elsewhere. The temperature rose over all the territory east of the Mississippi except along the Atlantic coast; west of that river it began to fall quickly toward night. The storm continues on the British and French coasts. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and cloudy, with rains. To-morrow it will be warm and cloudy, with rain or snow in the early portion, followed by clearing and colder weather.

The President Stands by His Recommendations.

All advocates of a sound and honest currency will share our sense of relief at the authentic contradiction, sent us from Washington, of the reports disseminated throughout the country that the President had retreated from the views he sent to Congress, and had expressed a desire that no legislation should be had in pursuance of them. These statements seemed incredible on their face; and yet they were made with such an air of assurance, and were published and credited by so many republican journals, that we were staggered and dismayed. We have forborne to comment on the alleged stultification with the severity which would have been justified if the reports could have been regarded as true, but we were pained and puzzled that they were not met and exploded by an authorized contradiction. The contradiction has come, and it vindicates our prudence in withholding any other comments than expressions of astonishment and regret. Had the conversations of the President been correctly represented in the reports it would have been difficult to reconcile our sense of decorum toward the Chief Magistrate of the country with the strain of comment which so astounding a recalcitancy to declared principles would have called for and justified.

We rejoice that those strange statements are proved to be wild and baseless. Our special correspondent at Washington has authority for saying that they give an entirely false impression, and that, so far from retreating from his public position, the President considers his recommendations about the legal tender to be of the greatest public importance. Our correspondent does not, like the senders of the contradicted reports, rely on rumors caught up in the lobbies of the Capitol and corridors of the hotels. He supports his statements by such authentic evidence as will silence doubt and make denial ridiculous. The refutation of these astonishing rumors is quite crushing. Coming in the shape of a letter written on Thursday by the President himself it is a *réponse sans réplique*, which will give a quietus to the absurd stories. The President says to his correspondent:—"You want the money to be good. You can only have this state of things when there is confidence in the stability of the currency. If legal tender for debts depends on the uncertain action of Congress there will be a want of confidence. The only constitutional legal tender is gold and silver. Depart from that and confidence is gone. All the world believes that investments in America are likely to be profitable. A sound financial policy will bring us investments from all the commercial nations of the earth. In good times prepare for hard times; in good times pay debts. The legal tender notes are debts. Let them be paid by the coin in the Treasury and the coin that is coming from abroad and it will not contract the circulation. Let our ship be headed in the right direction. It is sound policy which has brought good times; the same policy will continue good times."

This is more emphatic, pungent, pointed and admirable than even the best passages of the Message, which were greeted with such warm encomiums by all the sound part of the press without distinction of party. It makes us regret that we have felt a moment's misgiving as to the steadfast adherence of the President to his official declarations.

The injustice which those absurd statements did to the President now seems to be as monstrous as his recalcitancy to principle would have been if his reported conversations with members of Congress had not been misrepresented. What supposable or unsupposable thing could have been more preposterous than an allegation that the responsible head of the government had retracted in private conversations the official declaration of his annual Message? The justifiable presumption was that the views which he communicated to Congress on the most important topic of the Message had been deliberately weighed and would not be departed from—at least not within three days after the reading of the Message to the two houses. If the opinions expressed in the Message with so much vigorous emphasis were premature or ill-timed, what excuse could the President have had for their promulgation? The proper business of the annual Message is to suggest subjects of legislation for the session, not to fire off aimless shots in the air. The President would not have appeared to advantage in privately assuring members of Congress that he did not mean what he had said and asking them to accept his personal retraction of his official statements. By so strange a course he would have forfeited all those solid titles to respect which have been so freely accorded him as a statesman of settled convictions and unflinching political courage. He could a thousand times better afford to have his recommendations disregarded by Congress than to give occasion for doubts as to his sincerity in making them. The decisive letter which we publish blows away all those injurious and painful rumors which clouded the political integrity of the President.

The position of Senator Bayard is none the less creditable and praiseworthy when it is proved that the President does not falter. Mr. Bayard introduced his resolution before those absurd rumors were put afloat. He counted on that co-operation in high quarters in which he is not likely to be disappointed. He desires to carry his measure and will welcome aid from any quarter. His boldness and promptness will force the issue upon Congress, and the known support of the President will increase his chances of success. He has no superfluous strength, even if the administration republicans come to his assistance. Should the democrats be unanimous on this subject and the republicans be divided the success of Mr. Bayard's measures will be a great thing for the democratic party. But if, on the other hand, it should be carried without regard to party lines, he will enjoy the satisfaction of having done a good thing for the public

interest. It is a degrading view of our public men which assumes that none of them is capable of rising out of the low atmosphere of party politics. President Hayes has no further political ambition, and if Senator Bayard has it is candid to suppose that he holds it in subordination to his sense of public duty.

General Butler is an interested spectator of the turn affairs have taken since the beginning of the session, and he is not sparing of his criticisms. He accuses the President of an unbecoming attempt to influence the decision of the Supreme Court on the legal tender question, because the President has declared his "firm conviction" that the issue of legal tender paper money, except in extreme emergency, is without warrant in the constitution. But his criticism is an absurd assumption that the President has no right to interpret the constitution for himself on points which have not been judicially decided. He may find this notion scornfully exploded in the writings of Jefferson. President Jackson, whom Butler eulogizes, went so far as to refuse to be bound by a decision actually rendered, and vetoed the United States Bank bill on the ground of unconstitutionality, although the Supreme Court had decided that such an institution was constitutional, declaring that he was bound by the constitution "as he understood it." It is absurd to pretend that the President is bound to silence by a decision which has not been rendered on a subject which has not yet been argued before the Court.

An Ultramontane View of Infallibility.

It follows from the observations of a Belgian prelate that the Pope is not infallible in Belgium if he differs in opinion with the Catholic bishops of that country. "The Archbishop of Malines," says the cable, "asserts, in a pastoral letter, that the Pope is not infallible except when he judges questions which rest on the testimony of God and that of His revealed truth or revealed law." That is to say when the subject in hand is the Belgian constitution, and the relations to it of the clerical stipendiaries of the State, the "testimony of God" and His "revealed law" are respectively so wide of the issue that the Pope's infallibility, good on other grounds, does not apply on these, and his opinion is of the same value as that of any other misinformed person. All this comes from the Pope's endeavor to soothe the irritation in Belgium and reconcile the differences there between Church and State. Belgian prelates and churchmen generally in that country are somewhat energetic in their polemics against the principle of free education. They do not like it, any more than their brothers in France like it there or their cousins like it here, and they are fierce against the laws on that subject and against the constitution which has made such legislation possible. But the other day the Pope said of the Belgian constitution, apropos to this agitation:—"It is a compact, and must be loyally observed, and inasmuch as it has given the Belgians a century of peace I see no reasons for making changes in it, or even for desiring them." He farther said:—"The position of Catholicism in Belgium after half a century's experience shows that in the present state of modern society the system of liberty established in that country is the most favorable to the Church. Belgian Catholics, therefore, should not only refrain from attacking the constitution, but should defend it." These are the words of a practical and capable man, who looks at things as they are and judges them with a view to his own responsibilities as the head of the Church; but because of words like these, and their plain condemnation of the recent course of the clerical element in Belgium, the Bishop aforesaid says the Pope knows nothing about it humanly, and that his infallibility does not help him. Perhaps the Bishop is right in declaring what are the limits of infallibility. He ought to know them. We may, therefore, perhaps, safely accept his statement that these limits include only "questions which rest on the testimony of God and His revealed truth or revealed law." He is very likely right also in his opinion that the Belgian constitution and the Belgian laws are outside the limits. But if they are—if from the standard of revealed truth and divine law they are subjects utterly indifferent—why should he object to them? Why should he fret about them? Why should he with regard to them go out of the way to indulge himself in an incivility to the Pope? Why should he cut up as if he were a great republican of the most stalwart type and the Pope was only Hayes? If the Bishop of Malines and the other Belgian bishops care for their people within the limits of their function they can scarcely go beyond themes that are related to divine truth and divine law; and if the Belgian school question is outside these they ought to leave it alone and set a good example to the Pope. But if it is not outside these then it is certainly covered by the shadow of infallibility, and they must obey. But it is hard on the good ultramontanes who made infallibility for their own uses to find it turned against them.

Wendell Phillips on the Press.

Mr. Phillips touches the press with vigorous criticism—touches it sharply, brightly and, in the main, justly. But he does not make the one broad necessary division which should never be ignored—between newspapers and organs. Players upon the fiddle have been divided into two classes—good players and bad players; and in dealing with the subject broadly that is the only distinction to be made. Similarly there is but one grand distinction between journals. Some are newspapers; some are organs. In all the evil that Mr. Phillips felt called upon to say of the press it is evident that he contemplates journals as organs; in all the good he contemplates them as newspapers. An organ is simply a daily pamphlet published in the interest of some party or some persons or some agitation. It is but natural that it should say only the things it wants to urge in behalf of its party, and that it should leave unsaid all that will hurt that party. It pretends to be a newspaper—just as the confederate of a thimble-rigger pretends to be one of the lookers-on in the crowd. If people are deceived by this pretence into accepting its statements as fair and impartial they suffer only through their own dulness. In his declaration that the press is "cowardly," "dishonest," and so on, Mr. Phillips describes these daily pamphlets or organs. But the newspaper cannot be cowardly or dishonest except as a photograph or mirror may be, since its contents are a transcript of facts, a simple record of daily actualities. Horace Greeley is quoted as saying that he did not propose to tell the truth, but the news, and this is declared to be infamous. But the news is the truth for the time being. It cannot know any other. Truth as apart from facts is opinion. At best a man could only tell what he believed to be the truth, and the history of Mr. Greeley as of every other public man proves that lamentable mistakes may be made in that way. In Massachusetts it was once held to be indisputably true that some old woman ought to be hanged if anybody in the neighborhood had the toothache. Mr. Phillips says the press is of no use as an agent of reform, in which again he is somewhat illogical. How can the newspapers take up the cause of such a movement, say, as the anti-slavery agitation without descending at once to be the mere organs of that movement? On the other hand, how can organs already in existence take it up when they view the whole world only from the standpoint of the small interest in which they are published? But Mr. Phillips uses the word reform here in a narrow sense. Reform in its best sense is one of

As we have said before, this seems less like patriotism than demagoguery. "By what right must the majority of mankind work and toil to support a few in idleness?" inquires Mr. Brennan, in the speech which has provoked his arrest. Perhaps these words had little share in moving the authorities to take up his case; but they are characteristic of the vein of thought that runs through it and express the spirit of the social theories that are upsetting half the people in the world and demoralizing labor everywhere. They do not mean a reform of the land system in Ireland; they mean a "new deal" as between rich and poor the world over.

Floating Cities.

The London Standard bases a long editorial upon the announcement that three new steamships of extraordinary size and speed are about to be built for the North Atlantic service. The proposed vessels will belong respectively to the Cunard, Inman and Allan (Canadian) companies, and are to be in many respects superior to anything now afloat. The Sahara, of the Cunard line, will be of over seven thousand tons burden, and will have ten thousand horse power, with a length of five hundred feet and beam of fifty feet. Her speed will be greater than that of any vessel yet built, and we may expect the remarkable passages made by such fast boats as the Britannia, Germanic, and more recently by the Arizona, to be beaten out of sight. The Allan line ship is to be smaller than the Sahara, but quite its equal in speed, while the Inman boat is intended to surpass them both, "if," says the Standard, "the tidings do not stimulate the Guion, the White Star and National or some hitherto unambitious rival to order one still more superb." It may perhaps be news to the Standard that the White Star and Guion lines so far from being "hitherto unambitious," are the very lines which by their ambitious rivalry have created the spirit of competition which is now stimulating the Cunard and Inman companies to the production of such splendid ships as the proposed Sahara. If the Sahara crosses the Atlantic in six days it will be because the Cunard company were bound to beat the seven day passages of the Britannia and the Arizona or to fall out of line and lose their traffic.

"Julius Verne," says our foreign contemporary, "in one of his wild flights of imagination described a floating town." Julius Verne did, it is true, describe "a floating city," but so far from being a "wild flight of imagination" it was simply a description of the Great Eastern, which is a most substantial reality, as the Standard must admit. The "floating city," however, proved impracticable and useless as a passenger vessel, and though the limit of size seems to have been reached in her construction the new generation of steamers is rapidly encroaching upon that boundary, and may yet prove that by superior construction even greater proportions than hers may be compatible with safety, speed and ease of management. The Sahara and her companion monsters of rival lines will in all probability be followed by others which are to them in size and speed what they are to the inferior vessels of their fleets, and the traveller of twenty years hence is more than likely to make the journey from New York to Liverpool in five days upon a veritable "floating city," carrying as many thousands of passengers as the best steamers now carry hundreds.

What Does Hanging Mean?

A Sheriff's sole authority to kill a criminal under sentence of the law is derived from a written warrant. The ordinary form of this document simply directs the officer to remove the prisoner from the place of his confinement to the place of execution, and there, between certain hours, "hang him by the neck till he be dead." There is no obscurity in the language. It authorizes "hanging" to accomplish the death, and no bruising or maiming save such as "hanging" fairly implies. But how are warrants of this plain tenor construed in practice? Take Andrew Tracy's case this week for example. After the prisoner was brought from his cell to the place of execution, and before he was actually hanged, the Sheriff precipitated him from a high scaffold to a stone floor with such violence that his limbs were maimed and paralyzed, and then the poor, bruised, limp body was hoisted again upon the platform and supported in the arms of an attendant during "religious exercises" for five minutes, until a fresh rope was procured and tied around its neck, with which death at last was accomplished. Is this "hanging" within the meaning of the law and the terms of the warrant? If it is not, the Sheriff exceeded his authority; if it is, it defines "hanging" with a looseness upon which we invoke the judgment of public opinion. The reports of Tracy's death say that many of the witnesses were physically nauseated by the spectacle, that some fainted and that cries of horror were raised on all sides. Is it respectable to preserve a method of capital punishment whose execution cannot be viewed, or even the reports of it read, without nausea? This Tracy case is not an isolated instance of bungling barbarity. In face of the incessant repetition of such atrocities how much longer will legislators delay to substitute some other mode of death for the halter, so that sheriffs may cease to transgress the letter of their warrants and shock decency by these hideous exhibitions?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Emigrant, travel to the Pacific coast is getting light.

A child was cured of diphtheria by small quantities of lime being slaked in the room.

Some one remarks that children's toys are all several sizes bigger than they used to be.

Nothing pleases a man more than to hear his wife say that he has a nice thick head of hair.

Mr. Hugh Hastings, editor of the Commercial Advertiser, will have his winter residence at Long Branch.

Count Schouvaloff is going to some sheltered spot on the Riviera. The air on the Neva is too cold at present.

The co-operative stores of London are doing a great trade; but the clerks are said by the London World to be very incapable.

Mr. Evans proposes to try the telephone, but it would take a wire from here to St. Petersburg to accommodate one of his sentences.

Mr. Biggar represents county Cavan in the House of Commons. The members for Belfast are Messrs. James P. Corry and William Ewart, both supporters of the government and adherents of the Orange institution.

Goudon was lately fêted at Antwerp, and the students of the University of Louvain sent a deputation asking him to sign his name in the "Gold Book."

The pen with which he wrote his name was sold by auction for 250*fr.*

London World.—"A shocking story is told of one of the young ladies at the Oxford College for the 'higher education of women.' Being remonstrated with on the score of her idleness her answer was that she came up to the university 'to see life.' This is possibly wilder, but hardly higher, education."

the inevitable consequences of the success of the press. An agency which spreads information of facts, which educates the world in the knowledge of itself, is worth all the penny trumpet reformers of the platform that the world ever saw in practical correction of abuses and amelioration of the condition of humanity.

Viscount Lesseps and the Panama Canal.

According to our telegraphic advice Viscount Lesseps will sail to-day from Havre for the Isthmus of Panama, accompanied by a commission of distinguished engineers from France and Holland, who are to be joined by American and Colombian colleagues. They have been preceded by a "brigade" of practical workmen, provided with the necessary implements, and the programme of their observations has been drawn up by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences, counting among its members the great names of J. B. Dumas, Faye, Quatrefages and Bequerel. The government of Colombia has issued a decree directing that a member of the Cabinet proceed to the isthmus, accompanied by representatives of each of the nine States of which that Republic is composed, for the purpose of affording to M. de Lesseps a memorable reception and of participating in the ceremonies inaugurating the work, which have been fixed for the 1st of January next. The world will now speedily have the opportunity of forming a definitive opinion upon the character of this enterprise and the probabilities of its success.

In the United States, as is well known to Viscount Lesseps, the current of public opinion has long favored another route, that of Nicaragua, which is being actively urged by Admiral Ammen, and which counts upon the active sympathy if not the actual services of General Grant. Besides the preference given to the Nicaragua route there exist in the United States various other sentiments equally unfavorable to the enterprise of M. de Lesseps. Many disbelieve in the practicability of either route, others think American interests would be better served by augmenting the number of Pacific railroads, and still others are convinced that no interoceanic canal would pay a tithe of the expenses. These facts, however, need not interfere with a general admiration of the pluck and heroism displayed by Viscount Lesseps.

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The London World says that the reason why express search has been ordered to be made in Zululand for the Prince Imperial's watch is that, attached to the chain, his Highness wore that relic—a fragment of the true cross—which belonged to Charlemagne, came into the hands of the first Napoleon, and was always worn by the late Emperor, who regarded it, in that curious, semi-superstitious way of his, as something of the character of a talisman.

Boston Traveler.—"A sentence of death passed to-night upon all the men and women who have seen seventy years of life would leave both the Old and the New World to-morrow morning without their

greatest intellects and deprive nearly every great nation of its acknowledged leaders. It would take from England her greatest statesman, from Germany her Bismarck, from Russia her Gortschakoff, from Austria her Andrássy and from Spain her Castelar. Not less sweeping would be its removals of the literary lights of the time. Of the great English-speaking poets on both sides of the Atlantic such a decree would not spare us one. Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes have all passed the Scriptural 'threescore and ten.'"

FINE ARTS.

THE SHERWOOD-HART COLLECTION.

A private view was given last evening, at the National Academy of Design, of the pictures forming the collections of Messrs. John H. Sherwood and Benjamin Hart, both well known collectors, which will be on public exhibition until the sale, under the direction of S. P. Avery, at Chickering Hall, on the evenings of the 15th and 16th insts. The large gathering, as usual on such occasions, was composed of collectors, artists, dealers, lovers of art and of the curious and the idle.

It may be that the memory of the excellence of the Sherwood collection, sold last spring, has made us difficult to please, but we must confess that on viewing the present one we were considerably disappointed. True there are many good pictures to be found, but there are also many which are mediocre or positively bad. Mr. Sherwood's collection comprises many works of our American painters; some Scotch and English pictures of little or no interest or excellence, and among the paintings by foreign hands several late purchases, which are, with a few notable exceptions, unimportant examples of men of man. Among Mr. Hart's pictures, which are chiefly foreign, may be found a number of early pictures by well known masters of to-day, as well as more striking examples of their recent work.

The joint collection contains 145 paintings, which are hung in the last south and smaller east and west galleries of the building. One of the best little works in the collection is a study by Meissonier—"A Soldier in a Trench," reminding us of his effects of light and shade, and contains a finely given white horse. By it is a study by Gérôme of his large picture, "Discharge in the Trench." "Roba's Figure," "Waiting for an Audience," reminds us of Leard, not as strong a man, but better known here. A small and interesting landscape by Dr. Schreyer, "The Old Church of St. Peter," by Dr. Schreyer, is represented by a pair of hand conventional works, containing occasional bits of good paint character, and "The Old Church of St. Peter," by Dr. Schreyer, is represented by a pair of hand conventional works, containing occasional bits of good paint character, and "The Old Church of St. Peter," by Dr. Schreyer, is represented by a pair of hand conventional works, containing occasional bits of good paint character.

Two early examples of De Meiss, one of the longest pictures in the collection, "The Railway Station," and a little figure piece, "The Soldier in the Trench," are good landscape pictures. In the former what look at first sight to be sacred curkeys are bounding black horses, and in the latter a soldier is standing drawing, but heavy in color. There are three of Winslow Homer's effective and essentially American scenes, of which "The Boat Race," "The Wharf," and "The Boat Race," are the best. Boughton's "Burning Flag" is a sterling little picture. A larger example of his work is "The Soldier in the Trench," which is a sterling little picture. A larger example of his work is "The Soldier in the Trench," which is a sterling little picture. A larger example of his work is "The Soldier in the Trench," which is a sterling little picture.

Of the two Van Marcks, the smaller, "Pasture in the Land," is much better than the more important "Cattle in the Field." After the latter, "Slave Market," by Decamps, is very fine in color and tone, but poor in its subject. An admirable little picture is called "The Soldier in the Trench," which is a sterling little picture. A larger example of his work is "The Soldier in the Trench," which is a sterling little picture. A larger example of his work is "The Soldier in the Trench," which is a sterling little picture. A larger example of his work is "The Soldier in the Trench," which is a sterling little picture.

MRS. HAYES IN PLAINFIELD.

Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the President, is spending a few days at Plainfield, N. J., as a guest of Mrs. A. D. Sheppard, of that city. Yesterday morning she visited the high school there and was received in the chapel by the pupils of the high and grammar schools. Mrs. Hayes, who is a native of Plainfield, in behalf of her fellow students and as a token of their appreciation of the honor conferred upon them by the visit, presented Mrs. Hayes with a floral basket and an elegant basket of flowers. Mrs. Hayes responded gracefully and afterward shook hands with each of the scholars as they left the room.

OBITUARY.

STEPHEN B. KINGSTON.

Stephen B. Kingston, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at his residence in Philadelphia yesterday of Bright's disease. Mr. Kingston had been ill a long time, and last winter visited Florida in the hope of benefiting his health. He was completely prostrated about two weeks ago, since which he has not left his bed. Mr. Kingston was born at Philadelphia fifty-five years ago, and received a common school education. After leaving school he was admitted to the office of Mr. Kincaid Taylor, and under him studied conveyancing, which he followed for some years after leaving Mr. Taylor's office. When Mr. Taylor died, Mr. Kingston succeeded him as general freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when that road was in the first stage of its career and the office and depot of the company was at Eighth and Market streets. Mr. Kingston entered upon the service with that road as manifest clerk in Mr. Houston's department. This was in the year 1853, and since that time his connection with the road was uninterrupted in the employ of the road. As Mr. Houston was advanced from position to position until he became its general freight agent, Mr. Kingston was appointed to the office he vacated, and when, in 1867, Mr. Houston resigned from the office of general manager Mr. Kingston assumed control of that department. Mr. Kingston was, therefore, nearly twenty-eight years in the service of the company.

DR. SYLVESTER EARLE.

The death, at St. John, N. B., of Dr. Sylvester Earle, father of ex-Mayor Earle, of St. John, is announced. He was born in New York and was a son of a royalist captain in the Revolutionary war and a descendant on his mother's side of the Polish patriot Zolinski. He was several times elected to represent Kings county, N. Y., in the Provincial Legislature and was for a time a member of the government.

JOHN D. LINDON.

Mr. John D. Lindon died on Thursday evening, at his residence, No. 513 East 118th street, after a long illness. He was the personal clerk of Police Justice Henry Murray for the past six years, but before that time had been for many years a police clerk. He was the oldest and probably the best known police clerk in the city. His knowledge of criminal law was extensive and accurate. Personally he was a favorite.